

such talk * * * I had a lot of people to help me do it."

It may surprise some that a single individual, bucking modern media worship by purposely eschewing publicity, could make such a difference to the fate of the world. But James Goodby, compelled to a life of public service by a desire to make the world a safer place, offers reassurance that there still exist in America men and women with brilliant minds and distinguished careers who need nothing more than the inner satisfaction of a vision fulfilled and the knowledge that they have truly made a difference.

ANDREW S. GROVE

Andrew Grove receives the Heinz Award for Technology and the Economy in recognition not just of his astounding technological and business accomplishments, but also of his determination and vision. In a story as old as America, those traits transformed him from a young immigrant into a leading figure in the birth of the information society.

His accomplishments range from the technical to the commercial, from contributing to the development of the microprocessor chip—perhaps the most important advancement in the history of computing—to helping create the personal computer industry. As more Americans start traveling down the information highway, at speeds and prices to their liking, a tip of their symbolic hats to Andy Grove would be in order.

More than an engineering genius, he is an enlightened corporate executive and employer whose ability to nurture talent is legendary. His peers as well as his employees call him Andy, and that speaks volumes about the man's character, about his approach to business and, most certainly, about his approach to life.

A native of Hungary, Andrew Grove fled during the 1956 Soviet invasion. When he arrived in New York, he was twenty years old, had only a few dollars in his pocket, and knew even fewer words of English.

The boy from Budapest has lived the quintessential American success story. By working any job he could find, he put himself through New York's City College, earning a BS. in Chemical Engineering. He received his masters and Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

Andrew Grove has played perhaps the pivotal role in the development and popularization of the 20th century's most remarkable innovation—the personal computer. The technologies pioneered by Grove and his associates, first at Fairchild Semiconductor and then at Intel, which he co-founded in 1968, made the entire personal computing revolution possible. The world has barely begun to scratch the surface of the technological and economic benefits that revolution can bring.

No stranger to controversy, Andrew Grove has shown an ability to learn from experience. And, while others panicked over problems or setbacks, he has always managed to maintain his focus on what is important and what he does best: developing even faster, more affordable and more powerful technology.

Thanks in large measure to Andrew Grove's genius and vision, millions of people now have instant and inexpensive access to the kinds of information and entertainment about which even the elites of previous generations could only dream.

HENRY HAMPTON

Henry Hampton receives the Heinz Award in Arts and Humanities for his creativity, his curiosity and his seriousness of purpose, as manifested in the outstanding contributions of Blackside, Inc., the independent film and television company he founded in 1968.

From modest beginnings, Blackside has become one of the successful independent production companies in the world. But success hasn't changed Henry Hampton, who, remembering his early struggles, regularly mentors young minority filmmakers.

Among Blackside's productions are the landmark television series *Eyes on the Prize* I and II. Other Blackside documentaries have included *The Great Depression*, *Malcolm X*, and the recently-broadcast *America's War on Poverty*.

Hampton's work and that of his producing team, has been described as "history as poetry"—but it is not the kind of poetry that sugar-coats difficult and divisive issues. He believes that Americans of all races must truly understand their past before they can deal with the present, much less master the future.

Henry Hampton grew up in St. Louis. After deciding against a career in medicine, he went to work as an editor, and later as director of information, for the Unitarian Universalist Church. When a Unitarian minister was killed in Selma, Alabama, the church leaders, including Hampton, went to the South to join Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s march.

During this first visit to the deep south, Hampton started to think about capturing the struggle for civil rights on film. He had no experience, but he set about learning. Questioning the conventional approaches, he and his colleagues slowly began devising a unique style for Blackside's work. Finally he was ready to make exactly the kinds of documentaries he envisioned.

Eyes on the Prize has received six Emmys, a Peabody, and an Academy Award nomination. It has been broadcast around the world, and is used as a teaching tool on as many as half of four-year college campuses in the U.S.

Henry Hampton pushes his company to deal with what he calls "messy history"—the kind that doesn't supply the neat conclusion the public so often wants. He believes that media can help people use the perspective history offers as they deal with contemporary problems.

Despite the weighty issues with which his films deal, Henry Hampton remains an optimistic man. He is undeterred by the effects of both childhood polio and of a more-recent cancer. His vision of a just and compassionate future for all Americans fuels his spirit and permeates his work.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand in recess until 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, January 31,

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:51 p.m. recessed until Tuesday, January 31, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.